APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/819,654	03/29/2001	Stefan B. Edlund	AM9-99-0142	3398

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EXAMINER
DETWILER, BRIAN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/819,654	EDLUND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian J. Detwiler	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _05 January 2005_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
  closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1,3-12 and 14-31_ is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1,3-12 and 14-31_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
    application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .   6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Duplicate Claims

Applicant is advised that should claim 9 be found allowable, claim 4 will be objected to

under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application

are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight

difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a

substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention.

Claim 12 recites the limitation "said real time location information" in line 2. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 17-19, 21, 23-27, 29, and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft).

Referring to claims 1, 5, 17, 21, 25, and 29, the second screenshot captured from Microsoft's Outlook 2000 reveals a viewable surface and a schedule occupying all of said viewable surface having at least one time slot containing at least one descriptive entry. The August 11th time slot in particular comprises the descriptive entry "9:00am 11:00am proposal.doc (Rm 200)". The third screenshot further reveals that the August 11th time slot comprises a link associated with the descriptive entry, said link starting the Microsoft Word application and opening the proposal.doc computer data file that is associated with the descriptive entry. Said link is created automatically by dragging the icon of a particular document to the time slot. Regarding the limitation stating that the schedule comprises the point from which all other graphic user interface computer applications operating on the computer are launched, the examiner submits that this amounts to an intended use of the application. Furthermore, the examiner submits that the schedule in the Microsoft Outlook 2000 application is capable of being the claimed point from which all other graphic user interface computer applications operating on the computer are launched based on the aforementioned teachings.

Referring to claims 3, 19, and 27, the second screenshot captured from Microsoft's Outlook 2000 reveals that the schedule comprises a calendar.

Referring to claims 7 and 23, said descriptive entry in Microsoft's Outlook 2000 could inherently be any sequence of letters and numbers inputted by the user. Furthermore, the link to "proposal.doc" in the third screenshot reveals that a shortcut to any document could be inserted

into a timeslot. Accordingly, a user can very easily input "Internet searching" as the descriptive

entry and include a link to a file containing link history.

Referring to claims 8, 24, and 31, the fourth screenshot reveals that a descriptive entry

could comprise a link to an associated virtual desktop.

Referring to claims 18 and 26, the link to "proposal.doc" is created automatically by

dragging an icon associated with the document to the appropriate time slot.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 20, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) and U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini).

Referring to claims 4, 20, and 28, Microsoft fails to disclose that the time slot

dynamically changes an appointment time of said descriptive entry depending upon real time

location information relating to said descriptive entry. Tognazzini, though, discloses in column

8: lines 21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive

entries. In column 14: lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can dynamically

change an appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information

relating to said entry. Tognazzini's system advantageously determines when a user is going to

be late for an appointment and dynamically updates the appointment time by calculating the time

of travel between the user's current location and the location of the appointment. Accordingly, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry based on real time location

information as taught by Tognazzini in combination with the invention of Microsoft because

users of the system could more easily coordinate sudden appointment changes.

Claims 6, 9-11, 14-16, 22, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,842,009 (Borovoy et al) and Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1

(Microsoft).

Referring to claims 6, 9, 14, 22, and 30, Borovoy discloses in Figures 3, 4, 6, and 7 a

viewable surface and a schedule occupying all of said viewable surface. The schedule has at

least one time slot containing at least one descriptive entry ("Meet with Srini"). In Figures 6,

Borovoy discloses at least one link [603] associated with the descriptive entry, said link opening

a computer data file associated with the descriptive entry. Borovoy further explains in column 5:

line 22 through column 6: line 25 that the link is created automatically based upon a search of

data files and applications using terms within said descriptive entry. Borovoy explains in

column 6: lines 12-26 that the associated computer data file can be viewed in a variety of ways

such as opening a separate window and displaying the file in the separate window. Borovoy,

however, fails to specifically disclose that the separate window is part of a different computer

application. The second screenshot captured from Microsoft's Outlook 2000 reveals a viewable

surface and a schedule occupying all of said viewable surface having at least one time slot

containing at least one descriptive entry. The August 11th time slot in particular comprises the

descriptive entry "9:00am 11:00am proposal.doc (Rm 200)". The third screenshot further

reveals that the August 11th time slot comprises a link associated with the descriptive entry, said

link starting the Microsoft Word application and opening the proposal.doc computer data file that

is associated with the descriptive entry. Accordingly, Microsoft teaches that it is well known to

open a different computer application and display the associated computer data file within the

computer application. It thus would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to open at least one computer application and display the associated

computer data file in the computer application as suggested by Microsoft when the link [603] in

Borovoy's invention is selected. It would have been advantageous to do this because some

computer data files are not natively supported by calendar applications and they must be

displayed in a different computer application. As suggested by Microsoft, the proposed

combination saves the user a step of having to separately launch the computer application.

Referring to claim 10, Borovoy discloses in Figure 6 that said link [603] appears on the

schedule in the time slot.

Referring to claim 11, Borovoy discloses in Figure 6 that the schedule comprises a

calendar.

Referring to claim 15, said descriptive entry in Microsoft's Outlook 2000 could

inherently be any sequence of letters and numbers inputted by the user. Furthermore, the link to

"proposal.doc" in the third screenshot reveals that a shortcut to any document could be inserted

into a timeslot. Accordingly, a user can very easily input "Internet searching" as the descriptive

entry and include a link to a file containing link history.

Referring to claim 16, the fourth screenshot reveals that a descriptive entry could

comprise a link to an associated virtual desktop.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No.

5,842,009 (Borovoy et al) and Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) as applied to claim 9

above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini).

Referring to claim 12, Borovoy and Microsoft fail to disclose that the time slot

dynamically changes an appointment time of said descriptive entry depending upon real time

location information relating to said descriptive entry. Tognazzini, though, discloses in column

8: lines 21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive

entries. In column 14: lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can dynamically

change an appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information

relating to said entry. Tognazzini's system advantageously determines when a user is going to

be late for an appointment and dynamically updates the appointment time by calculating the time

of travel between the user's current location and the location of the appointment. Accordingly, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry based on real time location

information as taught by Tognazzini in combination with the inventions of Borovoy and

Microsoft because users of the system could more easily coordinate sudden appointment

changes.

Claims 20 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR-1 (Microsoft) as applied to claims 18 and 25 above, and further in

view of U.S. Patent No. 5,790,974 (Tognazzini).

Referring to claims 20 and 28, Microsoft fails to disclose that the time slot dynamically

changes an appointment time of said descriptive entry depending upon real time location

information relating to said descriptive entry. Tognazzini, though, discloses in column 8: lines

21-30 a schedule having at least one time slot in which users can input descriptive entries. In

column 14: lines 30-36, Tognazzini further discloses that the system can dynamically change an

appointment time of a descriptive entry depending on real time location information relating to

said entry. Tognazzini's system advantageously determines when a user is going to be late for

an appointment and dynamically updates the appointment time by calculating the time of travel

between the user's current location and the location of the appointment. Accordingly, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

dynamically change an appointment time of a descriptive entry based on real time location

information as taught by Tognazzini in combination with the invention of Microsoft because

users of the system could more easily coordinate sudden appointment changes.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-12, and 14-31 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Additionally, subject matter previously

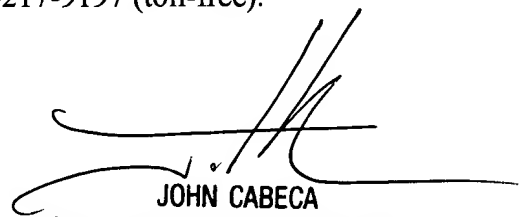indicated as allowable has been rejected in view of recently uncovered art. This action is non-

final.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Brian J. Detwiler whose telephone number is 571-272-4049. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 8-5:30 and alternating Fridays 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John W. Cabeca can be reached on 571-272-4048. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bjd

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMIN
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 21